CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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R. H. MARSH, *Editor.*
T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS!

The CHARLOTTE JOURNAL will be published every Friday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* will be charged; *Three Dollars* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months $1 25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at *Fifty* cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion—or $1 for three weeks, for nine squares. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. ☞ On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

. All communications to the Editor must come free of *postage*, or they may not be attended to.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

TENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Concord, N. C.,

On FRIDAY, the 23d of October, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, *Managers.*

CAPITAL PRIZE { $5,000!!!

And 20 Prizes of $1,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize	of	5,000	Dollars is $5,000
20 "	of	1,000	Dollars is 20,000
10 "	of	500	Dollars is 5,000
10 "	of	300	Dollars is 3,000
10 "	of	200	Dollars is 2,000
80 "	of	100	Dollars is 8,000
100 "	of	50	Dollars is 5,000
116 "	of	30	Dollars is 3,480
201 "	of	20	Dollars is 4,020
300 "	of	15	Dollars is 4,500
6,000 "	of	10	Dollars is 60,000
6,000 "	of	6	Dollars is 36,000
6,000 "	of	4	Dollars is 24,000
18,848 Prizes,	amounting to		$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40
And must draw nett - - - - - 17
$23

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half Tickets, - - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, - - - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* 2, *Quarters* 1.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers of

WILLIAM H. SPECK,
Charlotte, N. C.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic

PILLS,

An *infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burn, and the various diseases of a disordered stomach, bowels, and Liver,*

May be had at the Store of

Smith & Williams,

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835. 61tf

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

AUGUST 20, 1834.

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendants, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as as scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. McPHEETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of October, 1835.

A—Josiah Alexander, H. Armes, Paris Alexander, Davis Alexander, Almira Alexander, Margaret V. Alexander, Sam. P. Alexander, Mathew Alexander, Frances Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, 2, Edwin Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander.

B—A. Blake, James Blake, Alexander Boans, Wm. Banker, 2, Jno. C. Barr, George Baker, Jos. Byers, Wm. W. Brown, Jas. C. Brawley.

C—Rebt. Caldwell, Henry Casper, Robt. Collins, Jno. W. Clark, Miles L. Crowder, P. Caldwell, 2, Miss Jane F. Chambers, Thomas Cirby, Nathan Coune, Phillip Conder, Thos. Capps, 2, Rachel Clark, Solomon Coover, W. Carson, 4, D. Cross, Gilbert Cowles.

D—Mrs. D. Dougherty, 4, A. H. Dinkins, J. H. Davidson, 2, Dr. M. Dougherty, Tho. Davis, D. R. Dunlap, clerk, Mathew W. Davis.

E—Charles Elms.

F—Alexander Ferguson, David Flanigen.

G—Jonathan Griffith, Asa Grier, Rachel Goforth, Jno. Glayss, Jno. Greff, Jno. Gibbens.

H—Jno. Hipp, George Houston, 4, Charles Hutchison, Green Hair, J. M. Hutchison, 2, W. D. Henderson, Jno. W. Howel, Geo. W. Houston, 2, Robt. Huckaby, Jno. Henner, Richd. T. Hickman, Jno. Hougland, A. Holebrooks, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Jno. W. Herron, Dan Harrison, Jno. F. Hunter, Andrew Henderson, Wm Hartgroves, R. G. Howard.

J—Tho. Jimerson, Ham. C. Jones, Jno. Jones, John Johnson.

K—David Kerr, Jno. W. King, Jno. Kerr, 2, John Kizzire.

L—Gerald Lyman, Jno. Leese, Dan. Ledwell, Mrs. Jane Lisons, 2.

M—Edwin E. McCoy, Jos. McGinnis, Jas. H. Morrison, Jas. McGraw, M. McLeary, Jno. McLaughlin, Roderick McCawly, Wm. Monteith, Capt. Jno. Mallow, Andrew Montgomery, Robert McKnight, Jno. McCaskill, Jas. C. McCrew, Margaret McGuire.

N—Mr. Neal.

O—Jno. Orr.

P—Jno. W. Portis, Joab Payne, Jacob Pence, David Porter, N. Pebworth, David Parks, George Patterson, Patrick Parker, 3.

R—Catharine Richardson, Jas. Rowland, 2, Martha Reed, Willis Revels, Margaret Rodgers, Miss Rachel Robinson, Tho. P. Richardson, Tho. L. Ransom, Savannah Redford, Wm. Roberts, Adam U. Rankin.

S—Wm. H. Speck, Francis Saunier, James Stevens, Asa Stevens, Ananias Sing, Jos. Sumner, 2, Ephraim Scofield, Capt. Wm. Strickland, 2, Jas. Sloan, Geo. Stuart, Everett Stuart, Moses Strickland, Wm. Secrist, Moses Swann, Thomas Shelton, Col. Jno. Sloan.

T—Geo. W. Thompson, 3, Sam. Taylor, Eliza J. Taylor, Mr. E. Tarlton, Mrs. Margaret Tredenick, H. W. Terry, Francis Tobin.

W—Rev. Mr. White, David Weant, Adam Wagner, 2, Jas. West, M. A. Wallace, 2, Mrs. Polly Wilson, Jno. Walker, Wm. Wriston, 2, Jno. Weeks, Jas. Westbrook, Jno. Lean Walker, Andrew Wilson, Miss Mary L. Wilson, Miss Ann Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Jno. Witherspoon, 3.

192 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 28th October next, will be sold at the residence of Margaret Alexander, the following property,

—TO WIT:—

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,
One Gin, a Threshing Machine, and Fan, with running works,
A set of Blacksmith's Tools,
Farming Implements,
A quantity of Hay, and Fodder,
And some COTTON.

The Plantation will be offered for sale or rent, if not disposed of before the Sale. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. A. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 30, 1835. 61-tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for Sale the **Plantation** on which he now resides, lying within 3 miles to the North East of Charlotte, containing 106 Acres. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling and other outhouses. It would be a good stand for a Cotton Gin, as there is none in the neighborhood, and a good horse Geering Press, &c. ready for operation. Those persons wishing to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

R. A. SAMPLE.

Sept. 30, 1835. 61-tf

P. S. My Cotton Gin has 45 Saws, and nearly new, and proven to be good, which I will dispose of low for cash. R. A. S.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Star.

Messrs. Editors,—I am opposed to Mr. Van Buren for the following reasons:

1. Not simply because he lives in the North, but because he is supported in *that* quarter as the *Northern* candidate. Our brethern at the North have drawn the lines of demarcation, and are responsible for the consequences. They have interests and feelings hostile to those of the South. They are a non-slave-holding and a manufacturing people; we are a slave-holding and agricultural people. They desire to tax our pursuit to uphold their own; and their inveterate prejudices against us on account of our *peculiar* relations to a species of property which through interest they have renounced, are well known. Their object, therefore, is to elect a President from among themselves, possessing all their sentiments and sympathies, and who will be bound, by the obligations arising from the support they give him, to administer the Government according to their wishes. Their determination to have a candidate of their own choosing nominated, was demonstrated by the overwhelming number of delegates who appeared in the Baltimore Caucus in their behalf. From the official account of the proceedings of that body, there were 469 *Northern* delegates to only 149 *Southern and Western!*

2. Because he is a Federalist at heart, and only tries to pass himself off as a "Democrat" to gain the support of the South. His opposition to the war; his support of De Witt Clinton, the federal peace-party candidate, in opposition to Mr. Madison; his support of Rufus King, another rank federalist and enemy of Southern interests; his opposition to General Jackson's election; his vote in favor of the Tariff of 1828; and his twisting, trimming, shuffling course through life, afford ample evidence to substantiate the charge.

3. Because he is the office-holders' and office-hunters' candidate, whose hearts are set upon the "loaves and fishes" of the Government, and not the welfare of the country. If elected, they would have a paramount claim upon him for the "spoils of victory," and he would be bound to satisfy their desires. He would, in fact, be *their creature*, and *not* the *President of the people*; and to what a wretched state of corruption might we not expect to see the Government brought under his administration!

4. Because he is the nominee of a *Caucus*—a body composed of irresponsible individuals, who are politicians by trade, and who, without the semblance of authority, claimed to have represented the "great Democratic party." Some of them were self-appointed, and the balance deputed by small knots of political jugglers, who have no connexion nor sympathies in common with the yeomen of the country. If the selection of President be resigned into such hands, the people will not be long allowed the poor privilege even of voting for the man whom they may please to designate. The day that this suicidal precedent is established, will date the downfall of this free and happy Republic. That noble bird, who now spreads his bold and majestic pinions to the sunbeams of American Liberty, will then no longer soar over these lands in the pride of his glory; he will wing his way to some more congenial clime, and leave the dark ravens to hover over the melancholy ruins of Freedom's desecrated and prostrate temple! JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN.

From the Richmond Whig.

THOUGHTS ADDRESSED TO THE OLD REPUBLICANS.

As has been for some time anticipated, the Anti-Masonic Van Buren Candidates to Congress, in Rhode Island, are elected, and the Whig Candidates, Burgess and Cranston, defeated. The Van Buren organs have set up a simultaneous and uproarious shout of exultation. "The democracy triumphant! The *Aristocracy* defeated!" are the words in which they announce their pleasure at the result.

Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion that New England would support any administration that continued more than four years, excepting Massachusetts from the bearing of the remark: and the course of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, justifies his sagacity. *Patronage* is all powerful in those States, and the demagogues have yielded to its allurements, carrying enough of the People with them to secure a majority for the Government. Besides this, other principles are at work at the North, which the South and West will do well heedfully to regard. There is undoubtedly the indication of a purpose to take up Mr. Van Buren as the *Northern Candidate*—to support him as a President who, from his position, will be more favorable to Northern and manufacturing interests than one from the South or West. The rumor of such a disposition has for some time prevailed, and the obvious inclination of New England, to throw herself into the arms of Mr. Van Buren, as manifested within six months by Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, confirms its truth. Jonathan knows his interest, (his *pecuniary*, we mean) and we should not be surprised that he prefer Mr. Van Buren, (who voted for the Tariff of 1828, who lives at his door, and in a State strongly Tariff, and whose powerful influence in the Union is so important in carrying schemes,) to Judge White, Southern in all his opinions, or even to Mr. Webster, who has nothing but Massachusetts to bring into the scale.

The South and West are receding from the Administration's candidate—New England, always Federal, is taking him up. Why is it so? Can the intelligent mind be at a loss to decide? Is it the *Republicanism* of Jackson's Administration which has lost him so large a proportion of the old Republicans of the South and West, and gained him the ever Federal States of Rhode Island and Connecticut? Is it his Jeffersonianism which has driven from his ranks the almost entire mass of the disciples of Jefferson, and again recruited them with the Federal population of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut! Apostates and Federal minions tell us so, but who besides weak dupes believe the silly nonsense? No. Let the South be told the truth, and let that truth sink deep into the hearts of the Southern people, and the friends of State Rights. The *Proclamation*, more ultra Federal than Pickering and Hamilton, has won New England to General Jackson; the promise of his favorite to "walk in his footsteps" and "carry out his measures," has inclined the heart of New England Federalism to transfer the favor it entertains for the Hero to his favorite. *This is the explanation* of the change in Rhode Island and Connecticut—States once nearly unanimous against Jackson, but his firm adherents since the Proclamation and the popularity of its author gave promise of a restoration of Federal principles and Federal ascendancy. The Tariff principles of Mr. Van Buren farther contribute to enlist favor for him throughout the North, while his aid of the Missouri Restrictions, and his free negro vote in the Convention of New York, chime in with the Anti-Southern and Anti-Slavery feeling which so extensively prevades at the North.

Let Van Burenism exult in the acquisition of Rhode Island. We wish, as we believe it nowise improbable, that he could also get Massachusetts, for his principles entitle him to her support; and, with all the Federal States in his train, we should have a hope that the South and West and Pennsylvania would open their eyes to the Federal thraldom with which they are threatened. *Let Van Burenites rejoice in the acquistions of Rhode Island and Connecticut.* Republicans will know then, where *they* ought to be found. If unable to discriminate upon the nature of measures as they arise, the Republican States will know that the principles of '98 are not to be found in the ranks which contain States that have uniformly opposed those principles.

Take Rhode Island, gentlemen federalists—take her—and joy go with her, say we. Tennessee and North Carolina have abandoned the Federal ranks, and this circumstance, cojoined with Rhode Island having united herself to them, will open the eyes of thousands of erring Republicans.

JUDGE WHITE.

On a recent visit which the Hon. Hugh L. White had occasion to make to the city of Nashville, he received the following invitation, signed by a committee of sixty-four of the most respectable gentlemen of the place:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8, 1835.

The Hon. Hugh L. White:

The undersigned, in behalf of your numerous personal and political friends in this place, gratified with the opportunity of testifying their undiminished confidence and regard, beg to tender you the compliment of a public dinner, at such early day as may suit your convenience. They are well apprised of your great distinclination to participate in festivities intended as marks of respect to yourself; but considering the cruel and unfounded imputation that the reckless spirit of party has poured out upon you of late, and the desire your oldest and most intimate acquaintances feel to vindicate you, we hope you will not deny them this passing and opportune occasion of manifesting their unshaken attachment to your public and private character.

To which the Judge returned the following answer:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8, 1835.

Gentlemen: Your invitation to a public dinner, to be given by my personal friends in this place, was handed me a few minutes since.

Business requires that I shall continue my journey on to-morrow—it is, therefore, out of my power to accept it.

The reasons assigned for this distinguished evidence of your regard, are calculated to make a deep and abiding impression on my mind.

Whatever may hereafter be my situation in life, whether in a public or private station, I shall continue in the honest discharge of what I may deem my duty, under a full conviction that I have nothing to fear from "cruel and unfounded imputations," while my oldest, most intimate, and most intelligent acquaintances, feel so deep an interest in my vindication.

Be pleased to accept, for yourselves and my other personal and political friends in this place, my cordial acknowledgments for this manifestation of unshaken attachment to my public and private character, and believe that,

I am most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HUGH L. WHITE.

Judge White was invited to a public dinner by the citizens of Florence, in Alabama, whither he had just been called by business, but he declined that also.

From the Raleigh Star.

SENATOR MANGUM.

Why is this able and distinguished statesman so grossly slandered and abused by the Van Buren press? Can any one be at a loss for an answer? No; the base designs of all the bitter revilings and persecutions which are heaped upon him, are enveloped in too flimsy a veil to be hid from the most careless or jaundice-eyed observer. It is the settled policy of the Regency to blacken the character and destroy the influence of every leading man who dares to oppose their ambitious and mischievous designs. Mr. Mangum has the talents, the patriotism, and the firmness, to expose the malpractices of the Government, and has exerted his powerful energies against the wily schemes of the office holders; and has therefore become the object of their deadly malice. Besides, it is evident he stands in the way of some one or more hungry office-seekers, and possesses a reputation and influence, in the destruction of which they have a deep, selfish interest.

And what is the nature of the charges which they so loudly and unceasingly ring against him? Why, if fairly stated, so far from lessening him in public estimation, they are calculated to add to his previously high and well deserved reputation; to confirm the confidence of the people in his virtue and honesty, increase their admiration of his talents and patriotism, and excite their warmest gratitude for his faithful and important public services. The Regency have their own peculiar way of representing or rather mis-representing them; but the people understand it too well to be deceived by their artifices.

Can any one be so blind and simple as to believe that Mr. Mangum is a "Bank man," or has "sold himself to the Bank," simply because he opposed a measure of the Executive in relation to that institution, which he and the most profound statesmen of the country believed to be in opposition to the laws and Constitution?

Is it any evidence that he seeks his own advancement, when we see him standing up and resisting the mighty flood of Executive patronage, and firmly defending the rights of the people?—when we behold him, at the most trying crisis, nobly rising above every paltry consideration of self or party, and daring fearlessly to discharge his duty to his country, and risk the consequences?

Is it any proof that he does not acknowledge the right of the people to instruct their representatives, because he could not submit to the degradation of complying with the resolutions of the last Legislature, which so far from having originated with the people, were believed to be contrary to their wishes; were manufactured in obedience to *orders* from the Head Quarters of the Regency, and required the performance of an act which he could not do without a violation of his oath to support the Constitution, and giving his support to an unprecedented and silly attempt to *obliterate* a part of the public records—a thing which the Senate has no right to do?

The Senate is required by the Constitution to keep a journal of its proceedings, that its acts and doings may be preserved through all future time; but if that body may, at pleasure, "*expunge*" a resolution which appears upon the Journals of a former session, it has the right to blot out and destroy every other resolution that has ever been adopted, from the foundation of the Government to the present period!

Where is Mr. Van Buren's strength?—Some of his prints admit that his "whole strength is in the North." Although he ha a well drilled corps of recruiting officers distributed through every State; yet among the yeomanry of the country, he has emphatically no strength, except at the North. The reason is obvious. His political course has always been at variance with the interests and opinions of the South, and in accordance with those of the North. His course in the Missouri question, in supporting Rufus King, a rank Federalist, and uncompromising enemy of the South; his vote in favor of the Tariff, that "bill of abominations," which has robbed the pockets of the Southern planters to fill the coffers of the pampered aristocratic manufacturers of the North, are all powerful inducements to the people of the North to rally under his banners; while they present to the South the strongest grounds to reject him; and this they will do, when stripped of the lion skin—the Jackson mantle, with which his partizans have artfully covered him.—*ib.*

Majorities.—By a decree of the Albany Regency, it is ordered that hereafter in publishing returns of elections in states where the Jackson majority is positive, and the Van Buren strength doubtful, to return under the heads of "*administration*" and "*Whigs*," and in states that can be transferred by the administration, to return *White* and *Van Buren*. By this course Van Buren can claim on paper every state that is Jackson.—*N. Y. Ev. Star.*

GOLD REGION.

"*Shoot Folly as it flies.*"

To the Editor of the Mining Reporter.

In the 2nd Volume, at No. 50, of your paper, will be found a piece signed *A Gold Digger*, in which some sarcasms were indulged in, at the expense of the Mining Companies which, it was said, had heretofore held forth in this Region, for the simple purpose of amassing overgrown estates in a little less than no time, and that as it were by the use of Aladdin's Lamp, or by the arts of hocus pocus. But Sir, we have lately observed a demonstration, by a portion of these scientific and skilful gentlemen, which bids fair to lay all former attempts to injure our valuable country in the shade. I think they are likely to out-crockett Crockett himself. "Go ahead," appeared to be the word. Three gentlemen, of skill and science, we presume, capable of analyzing nature's essence by a glance of the eye, and exploring earth's hidden treasures by a "birds' eye view" of the mountains of Georgia, arrived at the pleasant Village of Gainsville, some 20 miles below the Gold Region, about 30 days since, where they amused and edified themselves a couple of days, by luxuriating at Col. Thornton's celebrated table, and drinking the pleasant and sanative water at a beautiful limestone spring which issues forth in that vicinity. Making the grand discovery that the delightfully *clear*, *cool* limestone fluid, that bubbles up thereabout, is precisely the same with the *hot* springs in Bath county, Va.!! I presume they meant with the addition of a brisk fire.

They left Gainsville at 31 minutes past 10 o'clock, A. M. (I like to be particular,) on Sunday July 5th, and, passing the villages of New-Bridge and Auraria, arrived at Dahlonegha, 25 miles distant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and departed next morning at ½ past 7 o'clock, for Clarkesville, distant 30 miles, where they arrived the same evening,—having satisfactorily examined the Gold Region of Lumpkin county, and pronounced upon the value of its veins, ores, &c.; giving very luminous and enlarged views of the present value and future prospects of the Gold Region of Georgia. From Clarksville, it is understood, they immediately departed for the Gold Mines of North Carolina, where, if they are not too much fatigued with their laborious researches in this region, they will doubtless resume their interesting and valuable Natural, Mineralogical, and Philosophical duties, to the great benefit of that interesting country, and of science in general.

Now Sir, these same three men, are as I am informed, were sent out expressly (on account of their great scientific and experimental attainments, and particularly in Geology and Mineralogy,) by the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of exploring, examining, and reporting upon, the situation, value, and prospects, of the Gold Mines of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia; and, from the notes they took of what was said before them, and the avidity with which they transferred the statements they heard to their Memoranda, I have no doubt they will publish a Book, and pass upon the value and prospects of this interesting country, and which will no doubt go to the world as an actual Geological and Mineralogical Survey, under the sanction and high authority of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania!

Mr. Editor, I would respectfully suggest to the Aeronauts of the North, the great advantages that would result to science by their procuring the services of one or more of these gentlemen on board a balloon, in some of their aerial voyages, where they could take a "bird's eye view" of the Moon, and give the Institute to which they belong a statistical report of the geology, mineralogy, &c. &c., of that planet, which they could and no doubt would do, as correctly as they could of this Region in their late flight through it.

But, seriously, Mr. Editor, such are the examinations and tests that have heretofore been made of our country, and from reports so made, have our mines and resources been judged; and, consequently, as might be foreseen—condemned. Now, sir, in the very teeth of these scientific reporters, I assert boldly and fearlessly of contradiction, that Capital to an amount almost unlimited can at this time, and in this region, be vested with a certainty of from 20 to 50 per cent. profit, if judiciously laid out, and prudently managed, and that in these same underated and condemned Gold Mines; but of this Capitalists can never be convinced by sending out a set of broken down fops and impostors, such as it has been our misfortune to be cursed with heretofore; but let business men, real matter-of-fact men, be sent amongst us, and my life for it, large amounts of the dormant capital of the North and East will find its way to the Gold country of the South, returning with an increase of 50 and even 100 per cent. The face of the habitable Globe does not at this time, present so great a field for honorable or profitable speculation as the Gold and other Mines of Georgia.

ANOTHER GOLD DIGGER.

Time for Painting Houses.—Repeated experiments show that paint put on houses late in autumn or in winter, will last far longer than that put on in warm weather.

In cold weather the oil dries on the clapboards, and with other ingredients forms a durable body; but in hot weather the boards absorb the oil, and what remains on the surface has but little substance.

From the Milton Spectator.

RAIL ROAD FROM MILTON TO THE YADKIN OR SALISBURY.

While the citizens of our neighboring town of Danville, and those of several counties west of that place, are getting up public meetings and appointing delegates to a Convention which is to meet in Danville on the 5th of next month, to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a Rail Road from that place to Evanshaw, in the county of Wythe, we have thought it a proper time to call the attention of our fellow citizens of this section of North Carolina, as well as those west of us, to a measure, in our opinion, much more practicable. It is the propriety of adopting measures for holding a convention for the purpose of considering the practicability and and expediency of constructing a Rail Road from Milton to Salisbury, or to some point on the Yadkin river. The proposed route would pass through the villages of Yanceyville, Greensborough, Jamestown, and Lexington; three of them county seats of their respective counties, and one of them, (Greensborough,) distinguished as a place of considerable business for an inland town, both in trade and manufactures. We say it, without the fear of contradiction, that it is one of the most eligible routes for a rail road, and that one can be constructed on it with less expense, than on any other in the western part of North Carolina. It would also pass through a country distinguished for the enterprize and industry of its citizens, and in many places abounding in agricultural productions. We would respectfully suggest the last Monday in October, as the time of holding the Convention, and Greensborough, in Guilford county, as the place of its meeting. The counties of Person, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, and the towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Weldon, Milton, Greensborough, Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury, would doubtless send delegates to the proposed Convention.

There will soon be completed a Rail road from Portsmouth to Weldon. The Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely is now in the full tide of successful operation, and its stock greatly above par. A charter has been granted, and most of the funds subscribed, for constructing a Branch of the Petersburg Rail Road from Greensville to Wilkins' Ferry, a point still nearer Milton. From Milton, we have a good and cheap Batteau, and with a little more work on the river, we could have a Steam Boat Navigation to Weldon; at which place we will have the choice of two rail roads, and an opening to the markets of the world. And, if advisable, a rail road could be constructed directly on the bank of the river, to intersect with the above named roads.

It is time for North Carolina to do something for herself, to awake up from the Rip Van Winkle sleep with which she has for years been overcome. We see that a meeting is to be held in Raleigh to consider of the expediency of continuing the Petersburg Rail Road to that place. Let us, who are by natural as well as by other advantages, the most highly favored portion of North Carolina, be up and doing. Our own interest and that of our posterity requires it.

The stock of the proposed Rail Road could be taken, and a great portion of it paid in labour and materials, by those residing on and near the proposed route. The increased value which the construction of the proposed road would give to the land and improvements on it, all through the section of country through which it would pass, the great travelling on the route, as well as the cheap facilities it would afford to the citizens in getting their produce to market, ought to be a sufficient stimulus to prompt every one to active and energetic exertion.

If it meets the approbation of our fellow citizens, we hope a public meeting will be held during our ensuing county court on the subject. We trust that the Editors of the Norfolk, Petersburg, Salisbury, Greensborough, Salem, and Hillsborough, papers will call the attention of their fellow citizens to the subject, and urge its consideration upon them.

Expedition in Travelling.—We are assured (says the Norfolk Herald.) that arrangements are making, and will be completed in a few days, for running a line of stages between the town of Halifax, in North Carolina, and the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, in connexion with the Baltimore and Norfolk line of steamboats. Passengers from the North will thus be forwarded on their way from Philadelphia to Halifax in about 36 hours! And the time will be considerably less, some six weeks hence, when our rail road is finished to its nearest point of distance from Halifax—say 18 miles.

The cars on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road perform their trips now regularly twice each way, in two hours and a half from office to office, including all stoppages. They take in and let out way-passengers any where along the line, losing only one minute in the operation. Their common steady gait is at the rate of a mile in three minutes, and when they stop for a passenger they require four. The conductors are active, watchful, and accommodating, and the cars with their broad seats, with high, stuffed, well inclined backs, and wide leg room, are the most commodious we have ever travelled in, and we have lately been in a good many.—*Baltimore American.*

"Experience and wisdom are the two best fortune-tellers."

POLITICS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Western Carolinian.

The Van Buren organ at Raleigh, in calculating the probable vote in the several Congressional districts in this State, at the ensuing Presidential election, sets down 3,100 to the Whigs, and 1,100 to the Van Burenites in this District. Now, if that paper founds its calculation upon the votes given at the late Congressional election, it is most egregiously in error. There were about 6,000 votes given in; and if there can be paraded as many as 1,100 good and true Van Buren men among them, it is more than the party *here* has ever dared to claim. In this and Davidson counties, we positively believe that there is not 100 Van Buren *democrats*; and in Randolph and Chatham the candidates for the legislature who were formerly *whole-hogers*, found the cause so unpopular that they abandoned it and came out for White; and even then, the mere *suspicion* killed some of them. So, we think it a very liberal calculation to give the caucuites 1,000 in this district.

The like error is committed in calculating the vote of the 13th district, (Mr. William's.) Ashe is the only county in the district tainted with Federalism, and it is very near equally divided; but 1,300 votes are given to Van in that District; which is at least 500 over the mark. There is too much Republicanism in the counties of Surry, Iredell, Wilkes, and Ashe, for Van Burenism *alias* Toryism to take hold upon the people.

From the Raleigh Register.

The "Standard" publishes an estimate of the probable vote in the several Congressional Districts in this State, on the Presidential Question, in November 1836. As a sample of the *accuracy* of its calculation, we mention, that in the Mountain District, where about a month since, the Rucker candidate only got in the neighborhood of 200 votes in the six counties of which it is composed, the vote is thus computed. "For the Democratic Ticket (*alias* Van Buren!) 2,500—for the Whig Ticket 2000."

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

We perceive that a proclamation has been issued by the Governor, directing the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State to open the polls on the second Monday of November next, for the reception of the suffrages of the citizens, respecting the ratification or rejection of the proposed amendments of the Constitution. Very little need be said by the conductors of the press to influence the minds of the people on the subject, for we believe that every person who takes an interest in the matter has formed his opinion. The great advantage which will result from the mere settlement of the question which has been the fruitful source of so much discord in our Legislature, will, in itself, induce very many to vote for the ratification of the compromise; and in addition to this, we think that several important alterations of the old Constitution strongly recommend the reception of the proposed amendments. The equalization of the representative ratio, and the withdrawal of the privilege of voting from the negroes, together with several other features, recommend the new Constitution as a whole, although some minor points may be liable to exception. The abolishment of Borough Representation, which has been sometimes condemned, will in our estimation be productive of no evil whatever. If (as has been said) the towns have uniformly sent the ablest members, their men of talent may still be nominated, and if they meet the approbation of the people, may be elected to represent us. We believe, therefore, that the amended Constitution deserves and will receive the vote of ratification from a large majority of the citizens of the State. —*Newbern Sentinel.*

Sir Charles R. Vaughan, His Britanic Majesty's Enjoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, left this city yesterday for New York, where he will embark in a few days for England. He took leave of the President on Saturday, and at the same time presented Mr. Bankhead, Secretary of Legation, as Chargé des Affaires.

Sir Charles Vaughan has resided here nearly ten years as the Representative of his Sovereign, and it is not easy to speak in adequate terms of the warmth of the regard which his frank and liberal disposition, during so long a residence amongst them, has won from all classes of our citizens. No foreign Minister ever carried with him a larger share of the good wishes of our people, and his departure will leave a void in the society of Washington which will not be easily supplied.

As a mark of the high respect entertained by our citizens for this distinguished gentleman, a public dinner was given to him on Saturday last at the National Hotel, which, for elegance or sumptuousness, has never been equalled in this city. Nearly all the Heads of Departments, as well as many other officers of the Government, joined in offering the compliment, and were amongst the company at the entertainment. —*National Intelligencer.*

The White Flag at Union Hill.—A gentleman residing at Union Hill, Alabama, formerly a citizen of this State and member of the Legislature, under date the 3rd inst. writes to the Editor as follows: "I take pleasure in informing you that the *White* flag flies high in this quarter. I am not satisfied here, and expect to return to North Carolina in the course of 12 months.—*Ral. Star.*

MACON, (GEO.) Sept. 24.

Look out for Murell's men!—A few days ago, a genteel looking man, who called his name *Leslie*, was committed to jail in this place under suspicion of being a horse thief, the animal he rode, as well as the saddle, &c., completely answering to the description of one advertised as stolen from a stable in Augusta.

On Saturday, a man by the name of Tidwell, was apprehended and sent to Monroe jail, accused of attempting to steal a negro from the Camp Ground. It is said he had got off as far as Houston with the negro, when he was overtaken and brought back.

CHARLOTTE, (Tenn.) Aug. 17.

We have a couple of chaps in jail at this place whom we suppose to be of Murel's gang. They came to this place and offered to sell horses so cheap, that the citizens became suspicious of them, and put them in jail. Since they were put in jail, they have confessed enough to convict them. Their names are Reuben and Larkin Tims. They say the horses which they have were stolen by J. G. Murel from Maysville, Ky.

Keep a good look out. The country is full of rascals.

☞ The name of R. Tims, appears in Murel's book, (by Stewart,) as one of his confederates.

A man who calls himself James Thomson, and says he lives in the Western district of Tennessee, has been travelling about in this district, a short time since; and his conduct being of a suspicious character, some of the citizens of the Indian Land had him arrested and sent to jail; but the Sheriff believing that he had no legal right to commit any one on suspicion alone, discharged him, with the admonition that he had better *cut strap* as fast as possible; or otherwise, he would be *Lynched*, which admonition received the acclamation of several other persons who were present.—*Yorkville Times.*

We learn that a party of citizens of this county started last week in pursuit of a man by the name of Thurmon, who was supposed to have stolen several horses from the neighborhood of Ama Caloda. They overtook him in the night, on Cottokay, in Gilmer county; he upon seeing them immediately fled, they hailed him and ordered him to stop, but refusing to do so, he was fired on; he died immediately. Thurmon was a man of notoriously bad character, and strongly suspected of belonging to a gang of "Poney club men," who have for some time infested our section of country.—*Georgia Miners' Recorder and Spy.*

Effects of Gambling.—A few days since, we published the fact of a Mr. Henderson having committed suicide in Charlottesville, Va. It was stated that he had recently married a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and that no cause could be assigned for the rash act. It now appears that Henderson left home a few days before the fatal occurrence, for Richmond, with two thousand dollars, to purchase furniture. On his arrival there, he was inveigled into the company of black-legs, who soon cleared him out. He returned home dispirited, framed excuses to his wife about the furniture, (being ashamed to confess the truth,) and finally, smarting under his folly, again left home, wrote a letter to his wife confessing he had deceived her, and then shot himself.—*Gazette.*

Steam!—We see that some of the Tennessee folks are quizzing steam doctors at a great rate. Not Dr. Rucker, that *puffed* Van Burenism in Baltimore—but the *sure*, *right*, bona fide Lobelia-and-Cayenne-pepper M. D.'s. For instance, one man certifies that, by the explosion of a powder-mill he was scattered to the four winds of heaven. A doctor of the Thompsonian or steam school was immediately called, who gathered up the fragments and built him up, big and sound, and whole as ever, except a slight *weakness* in his head.—Expect the doctor neglected putting in all the brains. Another deponent sayeth, that, whilst hunting on the banks of the Mississippi, he was suddenly and violently attacked with the cholera, and while rolling about in a collapsed state, he rolled over a bunch of Lobelia, and was immediately cured! These are remarkable cases—but we have *some* doubt their truth.

A man was to be executed at Charleston on the 4th instant, for the perpetration of a murder committed in July, 1832. His case is an example that justice, though sometimes slow, will not fail eventually to overtake the murderer. It appears that he had been arrested soon after the commission of the crime, but owing to some informalities in the legal proceeding, his trial was stayed and he subsequently escaped. More recently he was again taken, and having been tried and found guilty, is about to suffer the sentence of the law.

Vegetable Gold.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says—"The marl pits of New Jersey are among her greatest treasures, producing on her farms the purest *vegetable gold.*" We like this expression. It shews that the writer considers that wealth does not consist any more in the form of metal, than it does in the form of wheat or corn, which is a very sound view of the matter, and one which, had it been better understood, would have saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars, which have been lost by abandoning the cultivation of the vegetable gold, in order to dig for the mineral where it was not to be found.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

☞ *The Markets.*—Our country friends will find, in a preceding column, the latest accounts from the Markets of those places at which they principally trade. We shall continue to publish information of the same nature, weekly, during the business season.

☞ "*Gold Region.*"—In another column the reader will find an article under the above caption, taken from the Dahlonegha (Georgia) Miners' Recorder. We publish this communication as probably being of some importance to that portion of our readers who are concerned in the Mining interest, but without knowing any thing of the "scientific gentlemen" it speaks of as on their way to give the Gold Region of our State an inspection. If they have been here yet, their survey must have been a very secret one, and withal very rapid and superficial.

We have heard much complaint, here, on the subject which is treated of by our Georgia friend. Gentlemen engaged in Mining, state that learned institutions in the North send out persons totally unqualified to form an enlightened opinion of the object of their mission, who fly through the country as if they were running from an epidemic—merely casting a "bird's-eye view" at the surface of the earth—and hasten back to their employers, eager to see in print their "Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the Gold Region of the South," which is immediately paraded to the world under the sanction and authority of the Franklin Institute, or some equally respectable scientific body!! This is not as it should be; and common sense, if not scientific attainment, should teach our *Philosophers* that they are thus doing much injury to a great and growing interest or department of trade, without in the least benefiting the cause of science. Those with whom we have conversed on this subject, and they include all the most intelligent and practical Miners in this vicinity, concur in the assertion that nothing but a residence of years, and *practical* observation, can fit any one for giving a correct opinion of the Gold Region of the South. The suggestion that these scientific explorers turn their attention to the Moon, is not a bad one—especially since the late wonderful discoveries in that Planet.

☞ We insert to-day an article from the "Milton Spectator," on the subject of a Rail-Road from that Town to Salisbury or some contiguous point on the Yadkin River. The suggestion of the Editor of the Spectator does not contemplate the extension of the Road farther west or south than Salisbury, and neither are we requested by him to call the attention of our readers to the subject; but we like the spirit of his article so well, and have so high an opinion of the value of rail-roads generally, but especially in such a country as North Carolina, that we cannot help adding our mite of publicity to the matter, in the hope that thereby the cause may be benefitted. In addition to this, if the proposed Rail-Road should be brought to any point within fifty or a hundred miles of Mecklenburg, our citizens could not help feeling its good effects more or less, and are therefore in a degree interested in the ultimate success of the project. And we predict that they would not be backward in subscribing for its execution, provided actual surveys should prove to them the plausibility of the scheme.

All that the planter wants is, some quick, safe and cheap mode of conveying the productions of the soil to market;—give him this, and we would immediately see a different aspect spread itself over all his prospects: having the "land of promise" already before him, he would no longer covet or seek a "promised land" in other regions.

We trust the proposed Convention will, in all events, be held.

☞ We insert the following, not because we have any strong faith in the truth of the statements it contains, but on account of the deep interest which is felt in any thing that concerns the notorious individual who forms the subject of it. We cannot say, however, that the Alabama Mercury is not good authority; and *it* says the intelligence comes from "a highly respectable gentleman of Tennessee." We do not doubt that the emissaries of Murel are sufficiently numerous and daring to concert measures for his release; but having seen no account of any thing of the sort in the Nashville papers, we cannot help suspecting there is some mistake in the matter. We shall be glad, however, to hear it confirmed, on account of the great number of his infernal "Mystic Clan" which are said to be secured, and who will probably, in that case, have justice done them. Would it not be better to give them a "glimpse of Vicksburg," instead of putting them in the Penitentiary?

"*Murell's attempted rescue.*—We have been shewn a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Tennessee, which states

hat a daring attempt has been made to liberate Murell from the State Penitentiary. The letter says that four or five hundred strangers gradually (and seemingly without concert) appeared in Nashville, but that the influx was so great as to excite suspicions, and eventually, public opinion settled down into the belief that they were confederates of that arch fiend Murell; which suspicion was soon confirmed by an unsuccessful attempt at his liberation. The letter states that about *four hundred* were under arrest and undergoing trial for their participation in the matter, and that a number had already been sentenced, for various periods, to the penitentiary.—*Alabama Mercury.*

☞ The *Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina*, at Fayetteville, went into operation on Thursday last, under the direction of the following Board, viz:

John Huske, Charles P. Mallett, Edw. W. Willings, Constant Johnson, and David Ray, Esqs.

Of whom John Huske, Esq. has been appointed President. Ichabod Wetmore, Esq., of Raleigh, Cashier, and Louis D. Henry, Esq. Attorney for the Branch.

☞ A letter from Liverpool, of the 22d ult., published in the N. Y. Gazette, gives the following melancholy account of Mr. Barry, our late Postmaster-General, and new Minister to Spain:

"The American Minister, (Mr. Barry) to the Court of Spain, is stopping at the same house with myself. His sleeping apartment is directly opposite mine, and if I can form an opinion from what I hear and see, he is much more likely to go very shortly a far longer journey than from hence to Madrid. He appears to be rapidly sinking under a consumption, scarce ever quits his bed, and coughs continually. I learn he was in wretched health previous to leaving the United States, and was hardly ever out of his berth during the passage."

☞ *Withdrawal of Judge McLean.*—By the following letter, which we find in the Columbus Journal—published there at the request of the gentleman to whom it was addressed—it appears that Judge McLEAN has distinctly withdrawn himself from the field of competition for the Presidency:

RICHLAND, (O.) AUGUST 31, 1835.

DEAR SIR: Being informed that my friends from different parts of Ohio, having consulted together, have come to a determination to organize, and endeavor to produce a concert of action throughout the State, on the subject of the election of President, and as you are Chairman of one of the principal committees which has been constituted with view to this object, it is proper that I should make to you the following communication:

On all occasions since my name has been spoken of in reference to the Presidency, I have given my friends to understand, in conversations, and by communications that have been published, that I would not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As a matter of choice I would not take the office through the instrumentality of the House.

I was fully aware that this course on my part would discourage my friends and injure my prospects; but I was not desirous of the office except on such terms as would enable me to carry out those principles which would elevate and tranquilize the political action of the country.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen who looked to the office, as I believe, with more solicitude than myself, and who had much higher claims to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens; and, as it was hardly to be expected that those claims would be postponed, my resolution was taken in reference to such a state of things. My anticipations have been realized. The ground on which the contest seems now to be placed by those who are opposed to the Baltimore nomination—and from the number of candidates in the field, it is not probable that this ground can be changed—necessarily, on the principles I have avowed, excludes me from the list of candidates. I adhere to my principles, and, of course, acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. As a citizen, I shall ever oppose that which I conscientiously believe to be wrong in policy or in principle.

This declaration is due to myself, to my friends generally, and especially to those of them who have sustained the Administration, and who were among the first to introduce my name into the contest. I wish to remove from all my friends any embarrassment which they may feel in the ensuing election of Chief Magistrate on my account. With great respect, I am,

Very truly and sincerely yours,
JOHN McLEAN.

Morris H. Kirby, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.

☞ *The U. S. Bank winding up.*—It will be seen, by the following articles, that the United States Bank has commenced winding up its affairs. Its charter expires in March next.—The mode which this institution has adopted in closing its concerns, cannot but be satisfactory proof to every impartial mind, that the old and new charges brought against it, by the collar press, of creating *panics* for the purpose of securing a re-charter, have no foundation in truth. What will the said collar presses say now?—Will they insist that this is some new manœuvre, on the part of the Bank, to get by sympathy what it could not secure by force?—Or will they recall their unfounded slanders, extend to the Directors of the Bank the praise which their course so well merits, and agree to let the institution wind up its affairs and expire in peace? We are afraid not—but we shall see.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

We learn that the United States Branch Bank at Charleston, has been sold out to the new "Charleston Bank," and that an arrangement for the sale of the Baltimore Branch to one of the local Banks of that city, was expected to be closed yesterday. It is understood also that overtures have have been made for the New York Branch to one of the local Banks here, but we are not apprised what progress has been made in the negotiation, or with what prospects of a satisfactory result.

If the information is true, as we believe it is substantially, it will be welcome news to the merchants, as an earnest that the winding up of the United States Bank will be effected without creating any serious convulsion in the money market. The idea, as we understand it, is for the business of the Branch, in any particular city, to be transferred *en masse* to one of the local Banks in the same city, and by that Bank to be closed up in conformity to the charter.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

We have been informed that the Bank of the United States has sold out its branches in Charleston, Baltimore, Lexington, Louisville, and Portsmouth, to some of the local banks, and that negotiations are on foot for a similar transfer in two or more other places. Of all other modes of winding up such an institution, such a process is the most advisable for all parties concerned.

In the first place the Bank will realize its capital much more speedily and surely, than by collecting its own debts; and in the second place, the debtors to the Bank, by being transferred to another institution, which is not obliged to demand immediate payment, can obtain time on their accommodation loans, and fresh discounts to meet business notes and acceptances.

Of the terms of these sales we are not apprised, but we learn that the purchasing banks have taken the whole current debt at a small discount, payable in two to five years, and at a rate of interest which allows them a profit on the transaction. The managers of the Bank deserve credit for their efforts in relation to this policy, which cannot fail, in those places where it is adopted, to obviate the pressure which might otherwise result.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Bank of the United States.—The manner in which this Institution is winding up, has gained for it the approbation of the candid among its enemies. It is understood that it has effected a sale of the debt at not less than *ten* of its offices, to local institutions or companies in their vicinity; and we are happy to state that the office in this town is one which has thus been disposed of. The entire amounts of the good debt has been transferred to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, whose office in this place will go into operation on Thursday next, in the building at present occupied by the United States Bank. This will relieve the debtors to the Bank from the pressure which was anticipated from the sudden close of the Branch, and withdrawal of so large an amount of Capital from circulation. To this community the arrangement is of vast importance. The terms of the sale are said to be similar to those at other offices, say a credit of one, two, three, and four years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

The other offices which have thus been disposed of, so far as we have seen them announced, are, those at Buffalo, Baltimore, Charleston, Lexington, Louisville, and Portsmouth; and it is understood that negotiations are in progress for the Branches at New York and Richmond, and probably others.

These things certainly do not look much like an attempt to create a panic by a pressure on the money market, with which the Globe and its followers have been charging the Bank for months past.

☞ The political reader is referred to our first page, for matter with which to regale his taste. We commend the articles from the "Raleigh Star" and the "Richmond Whig" to the serious consideration of all. The facts and reasoning therein contained, it appears to us, cannot fail to have a good influence upon all honest and reflecting minds.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. SEPT. 27, 1835.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through your paper, to inform the public, that the Baptist State Convention of N. C. will hold its next Annual Session at the Union Cross Roads, near Mocksville, in Rowan Co., commencing on the 30th of October next, and will continue at least one week, and perhaps longer. Ministers and Messengers are expected from all parts of the State.

The nature of this meeting, the dense population of the surrounding country, and the ample accommodation already made, and yet to make, naturally inspire the hope that this will be a meeting of deep interest, and we fondly trust a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

Yours, &c. JAMES THOMAS.

☞ The Editors of the Carolina Watchman, Western Carolinian, and Salem Reporter, will please give this notice three insertions in their columns, and thus do our Zion a kindness, and much oblige their friend, J. T.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: Happening in company the other day, with a number of gentlemen of both political parties, I heard a charge brought against you, of *partiality* in your editorial course—which, as I think it must be founded in some misunderstanding, I have concluded to inform you of, presuming that you are not aware such a charge exists. The charge was made by Dr. Fox—he stated that you had "advertised" him frequently in your paper, but would not allow him the use of your columns for the purpose of defending himself—that he had repeatedly sent you communications, but you had not published one line of them; and that, in consequence he had to resort to the columns of the Standard.

Now, Mr. Editor, although I am opposed to Dr. Fox in politics, still I believe him to be a well-meaning gentleman; and, as a mutual friend to you and him, I wish you would set this matter to rights—for I feel assured, from my knowledge of your indisposition to do injustice to any one, that there must be a misunderstanding somewhere. In haste, yours, O. P. Q.

[Thanks to our correspondent for the above information, and for his good (though only just) opinion of our "indisposition to do injustice to any one." He is right in his supposition that the charges specified against our editorial course "must be founded in some misunderstanding."

"In relation to the first clause of said charge, we can only leave it to our readers to determine whether we have "frequently advertised Dr. Fox in our paper." So far from it, we believe his name has not appeared in our columns but *one* week since the election—and not at all before that event, except in the "ticket" which we felt ourselves bound to publish for the information of our readers. If even *Dr. Fox's name* has been mentioned by us on any other occasion than the above, we cannot call the fact to mind. We are sorry the Dr. considers himself injured by the notice which we *were compelled* to take of him in our last; nothing could be farther from our desire, than to do him injustice. Whatever may be our opinion of his political course, we assure him that we entertain no question of his private or personal worth: we esteem him as much as we could any one with whom we are unacquainted.

With regard to the charge that we have refused the use of our columns to the Doctor, for the purpose of "defending himself" against our attacks, we must say we were astonished that it should be made. An anonymous writer in the Standard, a week or two ago, brought the same charge against us, in relation to the Van Buren party of this county; but we did not then think it necessary to notice it in its irresponsible shape. We will now state, however, that both charges are founded in *utter mistake*, (not to call it by a more significant title.) We have not received *one line* from Dr. Fox since we took charge of the editorial chair—and only one article from any one else of the party, which we did not publish, simply because it was written by a *disappointed* expectant of nomination for office, and was little more than a detail of private spite against his successful rival.

We have said before, and we repeat it here, that we hold our columns open to the reception of *any* and *all* temperate articles, come they from whatever party—reserving to ourself, of course, the privilege of combatting whatever of error or prejudice may be attempted to be palmed upon the people through our channel. This is a right which duty to ourself and our patrons compels us to retain and exercise; and it is one which will not be feared or objected to by any one whose cause is supported by truth.—*Editor.*]

From the Dahlonegha (Geo.) Miners' Recorder.

BRANCH MINT.

The contract for the erection of a BRANCH of the MINT of the UNITED STATES, to be located at this place, was, on Tuesday last, taken by Benjamin Towns, Esq. of Athens, Georgia, for the sum of $33,450. The building, agreeably to the stipulations of the contract, is to be completed by the 22nd of March 1837. But from our personal knowledge of Mr. Towns, as an industrious persevering Mechanic of the first order in the Southern country, we confidently anticipate its completion long before the expiration of the stipulated time.

"THE PLAN of the building consists of a front 125 feet, by 33 feet 6 inches, with a building projecting from the centre of the rear 53 feet in length by 36 feet in width. The elevation of the building consists of two Stories, resting on a sub-basement of 5 feet in height, above the surface of the ground, the principal and second stories each sixteen feet in height, the whole to be covered with a Zinc roof."

Besides the immense advantages to be derived to this country from the establishment of this Branch Mint, when erected it will beautify and adorn our town. The plan of the building is in a chaste and imposing style of Architecture, and will, from its elevated situation, present an appearance unsurpassed in the southern country.

Our beautiful village, adorned with stately public and tasteful private buildings, surrounded by mountain scenery of the most picturesque beauty, will soon become the pride of the up-country, and a place of fashionable resort for the lowlanders.

Texas.—This province is becoming more and more unsettled, and there is a prospect of an immediate war with Mexico, which would speedily be followed by a declaration of independence. The matters complained of by Texas, are, "The alarming progress of centralism through the rest of the Mexican republic—a threatened invasion by Santa Anna—a meditated sale of a large quantity of settled territory—the imposition of burthensome and unequal taxes on the commerce of the country—and the arrest of the Governor."

The New Orleans American says,

"The Texonians look with confidence towards their fellow citizens of the United States, particularly to those of the western States, for assistance in case of war with Santa Anna. It is hoped that they will not be disappointed in this expectation. In fact we believe that at the first signal, thousands of the hardy sons of the West will cross the boundary to join ther former fellow citizens in maintaining the principles of '76."

The Missouri question revived.—The people of Arkansas have decided, by a large majority, in favor of having that Territory erected into a State. Michigan and Florida are soon also to be admitted into the Union, and, including Arkansas, will increase the number of States to *twenty-seven*. Let the Southern people take care that they have a President identified with them in interest and feeling, when the agitating questions, connected with their admission, come up for discussion.—*Raleigh Register.*

We have been requested to suggest the propriety of calling a Public Meeting of the citizens of town and country, during our Superior Court week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures looking to an extension of the Petersburg and Norfolk Rail Roads to this City.—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 23d ult., by Thos. J. Grier, Esq., Mr. ALSEY FULLER, of York District, S. Carolina, to Miss MARGARET WHITESIDE, daughter of James Whiteside, of this county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 23d ultimo, ELIZABETH HARRIS, third daughter of Jos. McConnaughey, Esq., in the 3d year of her age.

In Salisbury, on the 30th ultimo, ELIZABETH LEWIS, aged nine years—youngest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Cottrell, formerly of Charlotte.

OBITUARY.

When a Christian, whose life adorns the gospel, and whose death gives evidence of its sustaining and consoling power, descends to the grave, a proper regard for departed worth, seems to call for every tribute of respect from the living, who feel and mourn the bereavement. Such was the life and such the death of Mrs. Ann Adeline Parks, of this place, whose removal from the world was announced Sept. 10th.

At an early period of life she embraced the religion of Christ, and became a member of the Presbyterian Church. This profession she adorned by a consistent and very exemplary deportment. The Bible was her rule of conduct and her daily companion. The house of God was amiable in her sight, and upon its worship she attended with uniform punctuality and with increasing delight. Possessing, to an interesting extent, those domestic and social virtues which exert influence in the various relations of life, she did much good, without either wishing or attempting to be known as its author. Her discharge of the various duties of life was firm, conscientious, and regular; and her solicitude to promote the glory of Christ in the welfare of others, was constant in its operation and lively in its effect. For several months she was called to experience lingering and sore affliction, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. When death approached, her hope proved not to be a delusion, and she was cheered through its dark valley, by the presence of the Redeemer and the hope of Heaven. [*Communicated.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some fine and fashionable articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices, tual customers. The leading articles are: for cash, or on short time to good and punc-

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss **Watches,**
Gold Guard Chains and Fob do.
Ladies fine Gold Necklace,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
Gold Keys for Gentlemen and Ladies,

with a great variety of other articles, with a first rate assortment of materials for repairing Lever Watches, and other kinds of work.

N. B. I expect to receive shortly some very fine Britania Ware in full sets, and fine plated Candlesticks and Castors, fine Pistols, with real English twisted barrels, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1835. 62-tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Morrisons & McKee, has been dissolved by mutual consent; and as Mr. McKee, one of the partners, is about removing to the West, it is desirable to close the business before he leaves. All persons, therefore, indebted to the late firm are requested to settle. Those who have not given their Notes for their accounts, will do us a favor by doing so before the 20th instant.

MORRISONS & McKEE.

Oct. 6, 1835. 62-3w

The Subscriber would embrace this opportunity of informing his friends and former customers of the late firm of Morrisons & McKee, that he has bought the Stock on hand; which, with the goods lately purchased by him in Philadelphia and New York, will make an elegant and complete assortment, which he is disposed to sell on the most liberal terms.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

Oct. 6, 1835. 3w

The Last Time.

To the members of the Agricultural Society.

YOU are earnestly requested to attend at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 31st of this instant. Also, all those who wish to become members of said Society.

JOS. SMITH, Secretary.

Oct 6. 1835.

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1835. 4w

Two Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 15th of September, an indented apprentice to the Carpenter's Trade, by the name of John Lewis. He is about 11 years old, dark complected, and wore away a mixed coat and copperas pantaloons, and black fur hat. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be enforced against any one so doing.

HENRY N. FURR.

Oct. 2, 1835. 3w-r

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1835.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
9 Friday,	6 18	5 42	
10 Saturday,	6 19	5 41	*For October, 1835.*
11 Sunday,	6 20	5 40	h. m.
12 Monday,	6 21	5 39	Full 6 11 38 forenoon
13 Tuesday,	6 22	5 38	Last 14 4 35 aft'n.
14 Wednesday	6 23	5 37	New 21 6 56 even'g.
15 Thursday,	6 24	5 36	First 28 11 0 forenoon

State of the Markets.

CAMDEN—OCTOBER 3.

Cotton,	16 a 16¼	Bacon, cwt.	10 a 11
Corn, bush.	75 a 90	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat, new,	1¼ a 1¼	Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50
Flour, country,	7¼ a 8	" Apple,	35 a 45

Cotton.—There has been an unusually large quantity of this article in our market, during the week, but in consequence of the late unfavorable accounts from Liverpool, prices have declined a little. Sales are however, readily effected at our quotations. Prices range from 15¾ to 16¾.—*Jour.*

CHERAW—SEPTEMBER 16.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Nails,	7½
Bagging,	18 a 30	Rope,	12 a 13
Coffee,	13 a 16	Sugar, brown,	9 a 10
Cotton,	20 a	" Loaf & Lump,	14½ a 17
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt, Liverpool,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 20	" in sacks 4 bu.	2¼ a 2¾
Flour,	7½ a 8¼	Wool,	21
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	100
Molasses,	33 a 40	Whiskey,	40 a 47

The Cotton Market.—A letter from our correspondent, (Messrs. Lacoste & McKay,) dated Cheraw, 28th September, says:

"We have no change to notice in our market, except in the article of Cotton. We now quote at 16 to 17 cents for new.

"The quality is uncommonly fine, and is coming to market very freely for so early in the season. There has been between 800 and 1000 Bales received already in this place."—*West. Carolinian.*

FAYETTEVILLE—SEPTEMBER 23.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 00	Nails, cut,	6¼ a 7
" Apple,	27 a 30	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Bacon,	9 a 11	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	16 a 17
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Salt,	60 a 65
Cotton,	16 a 16½	Wheat,	a 1 15
Corn,	60 a 65	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Flaxseed	a 1 20	Tobacco, (leaf)	a 5½
Flour,	6 a 7	Wool,	16 a 18
Feathers,	a 35	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	4½ a 5	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	29 a 33		

Cotton.—Since our last, more or less of the new crop has arrived daily, and been sold at 16 25 to 16 55.

Large quantities of goods have been received by our merchants within a few days, indicating ample preparation for an active winter's business.—*Obs.*

Important to the Afflicted!

DR. D. R. DUNLAP, having had unparalleled success for many years, in the cure of Dropsies, has been urged, and feels himself justifiable, in offering his services to the public more generally.

In an extensive practice, for between 20 and 30 years, he does not remember but four Patients who have died of that disease; and he thinks he confines himself strictly within the bounds of truth, when he adds, that that number will not exceed one in 20 of those he has effectually cured. Although he has frequently tapped his patients, yet he considers the operation, *generally*, as perfectly useless. The time necessary to effect a cure has varied from 3 weeks to 3 months, but 9 out of 10 cases are radically cured in from 4 to 6 weeks.—The means used are perfectly safe, containing not a single ingredient that can injure a patient under any circumstances. Hydrothorax, Ascites, and Anasarca, have all yielded with equal ease and certainty; and no cases have proved incurable, in any stage, but such as have been brought on by an enlarged Ovarium. Were evidence necessary to authenticate the above statement, a large number of highly reputable witnesses, now living in Mecklenburg county, would cheerfully certify, that they have been cured of dropsies of from 1 to 15 years continuance.

A wish to do all the good in his power has induced him to publish the above; discarding every thing like boasting, he wishes it distinctly understood that he considers himself but an agent in the hand of Providence to effect any good, and trusts that the same Good Being, who has hitherto guided him, will continue his aid.

Those living at a distance, who may wish to try his mode of cure, can make it known by letter, post paid, which will be punctually attended to; but would prefer, in all cases, if practicable, that the patient should be brought to Charlotte, where board, at a moderate price, can be had, and where he can devote more time to them at less expense.

Charges will be uniformly moderate, but must be varied according to circumstances; that, while the rich are attended, the poor may not be neglected.

Mecklenburg County, N. C., Sept. 28, 1835.

N. B. Other Editors, who may think the above worth an insertion, are at liberty to give it further publicity; and Physicians who choose to accompany their patients, may do so, and learn, *practically*, his method, gratis.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

ORDERED by Court, that the Sheriff summon the following named persons to open and hold an Election at their respective precincts in said county, on the *second Monday in November next*, and to keep said Polls open for three successive days, for the Ratification or Rejection of the Amendments made by the late Convention to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, viz:

Charlotte—Wm. M. Bostwick, J. P. Thos. L. Hutchison, and John Walker, jun., judges.

Collins's—Philemon Morris, J. P. Wm. W. Lide, and Zebulon Morris, judges.

Dewese's—James Johnston, J. P. And. Springs, and John Knox, judges.

People's—James Gribble, J. P. James McCulloch, and Orin Pearce, judges.

Doster's—James Doster, J. P. Darling B. Belk, and Joel Doster, judges.

Labatt's—John Stilwell, J. P. Andrew Secrist, and William Osbourne, judges.

Wilson's—John Walker, J. P. Hugh H. McCain, and George McCain, judges.

Stewart's—Eli Stewart, J. P. Robert Lemmond, and David Moore, judges.

Lawson's—John McCorkle, J. P. John Lawson, and Thomas Winchester, judges.

Houston's—Reuben Tomberlin, J. P. William Houston, and James Rea, judges.

Cox's—Alexander Grier, J. P. Samuel Cox, and Stephen Gallant, judges.

McLeary's—Wm. H. McLeary, J. P. Henry Hoover, and Robert Wilson, judges.

Davidson's—John Nantz, J. P. Wm. Kerns, and James Sample, judges.

Kirk's—Daniel Galloway, J. P. Joseph Hunter, and Joseph McGinnis, judges.

Hill's—Robert Hunter, J. P. John Hill, and Robert D. Alexander, judges.

Oct. 8, 1835. Test: B. OATES, c. c. c.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber will dispose of, at private sale, his House and Lots in the town of Charlotte, known as the Whitley' Tavern, situated two doors east of Capt. Neely's tavern. If not sold by Court, I will sell it at public sale on Tuesday of our November Court. Terms made known on the day of Sale. In my absence, apply to Mr. D. Parks, who is my authorised agent, and who can give all information, &c.

JAMES WILSON.

Sept. 30, 1835. 61-tf

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a lease on the Store House he formerly occupied, which he would dispose of on moderate terms. The lease has nearly five years to run. For information, inquire of the Subscriber, who will be found at all times in the house, or at *Boyd's Hotel.*

SAML. C. CALDWELL.

Sept. 29, 1835. 61-tf

BRUCE'S
New York Type Foundry,

No. 13 CHAMBERS STREET, NEAR CHATHAM.

THE price of Five line Pica, and antique, is reduced to 25 cents a lb. and Six line Pica and larger to 20 cents, thereby making these metal types cheaper than any other.

This Foundry has had lately added to its former unparalleled assortment, several sizes of Shaded, Condensed and Ornamented Types, by which Printers at the letter press are enabled to rival the impressions from copperplate in beauty, fancy, and tasteful display.

The assortment embraces 250 sizes or varieties, from twelve line Pica to Pearl, of Roman, Italic, Black, Antique, Italian, Condensed, Shaded, Script, Backslope, German Text, Ornamental Space Rules, Astronomical and other Signs, Ornamented Dashes, Long Braces, Rules, nearly 300 Borders, and more than a 1000 Cuts or Ornaments for Newspapers, School Books, and Scientific works.

The subscribers furnish Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, Galleys, Furniture, Paper, Ink, all kinds of Printing Presses, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the manufacturer's price. They also execute orders for Stereotyping.

Printers of Newspapers who publish this advertisement (with this note) three times before the end of the year 1835, shall receive payment when they make a purchase from the Foundry of four times the amount of their bill.

GEORGE BRUCE & Co.

Sept. 7, 1835.

Poplar Grove Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution, (situated in the lower end of Iredell county, N. C.,) will take place on the 14th of October next. On the day following, there will be an Exhibition of polite, instructive, and entertaining Dialogues and Plays, together with a variety of original Speeches, &c. Parents, Guardians, and friends of literature, are requested to attend.

The Exercises of the next Session (5½ months) will be resumed *on the first Monday in November.*

RATES OF TUITION.

Latin & Greek Languages & Sciences, $10

The following is the Course pursued, viz:

In the Latin:	*In the Greek:*
Adams's or Ruddiman's Grammar.	Valpy's Grammar.
Jacob's Latin Reader.	Jacob's Greek Reader.
Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust and Horace.	Greek Testament. Græcæ Minora. Græcæ Majora.

Any Student can have the use of the above-mentioned books, together with the necessary vocabularies, at $2 50 per session; or can purchase them on moderate terms. Boarding can be had, in respectable families, at from $1 to $1 25 per week.

It is to be hoped, that the salubrious situation of Poplar Grove Academy; the moderate terms of Tuition and Boarding, and the good moral society of the neighborhood, will induce a liberal share of the public patronage.

GEORGE T. EMERSON.

September 19, 1835. t62

Mining Hands Wanted.

I WISH to hire from **15** TO **25** NEGROES, to be employed in the Gold Mines near Charlotte. The highest prices will be given for good hands; and those having some experience in the business will be preferred. Gentlemen having slaves whom they wish to hire advantageously, will please call on me at Claremont, or address me through the Postoffice.

JOHN PENMAN.

September 24, 1835. 60-4t

25 DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension, and delivery, in Salisbury, of a Negro Man, named JOHN or JACK. He was raised by old David Moore, and was purchased from John Blount, Esq. John is a black fellow, about 24 years of age. I suppose he is lurking in the Waxhaw or Providence Settlements, as his Mother lives in the former, and his Wife in the latter settlement. He is well known as one of Moore's stock of Negroes.

JOHN JONES.

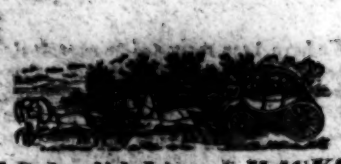
September 21, 1835. t62

Bacon and Lard,

FOR SALE BY

MORRISONS & McKEE.

August 8, 1835. 53-tf



A Splendid Line of HACKS,

FROM

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

2,500 Bushels of Corn, Wanted, by

J. D. BOYD.

September 24, 1835. 60-tf

Beef! Beef!!

J. F. N. DAVIDSON respectfully informs the people of Charlotte and its surrounding vicinity, that he will furnish BEEF every Monday evening, and Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 3½ and 4½ cents per pound.

Sept, 23, 1835. 60-tf

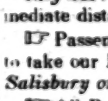
To Journeymen Carpenters.

3 OR 4 good Journeymen Carpenters wanted by the subscriber, if application be made early. None need apply but such as can come recommended for industrious and steady habits. To such, liberal wages will be given with prompt payments.

H. C. OWENS.

Charlotte Sept. 13, 1835. 59tf

Land Sale—on Credit.



BY VIRTUE of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, the following valuable lands, on a credit of 12 months, viz: The dower land laid off by a jury for the Widow of Samuel Johnson, decd., being part of said S. Johnson's **Plantation**, including the Dwelling, and other houses, and **200** Acres Land, with Valuable Meadows, Orchards, &c., lying on Reedy Creek.

Also, a Plantation on the waters of Waxhaw Creek, containing **25** acres, adjoining Thomas Cureton and others, formerly owned by Jane Kirk, now decd.

Both the above mentioned plantations will be sold for the benefit of partition among the heirs at Law, on a credit as above stated; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

September 8, 1835.—t63 price adv. $4.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from **12** to **30** years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

GREEN HUIE.

July 18, 1835. 51-tf

An Alarm Clock,

WHICH can be set to ring at any hour, and is sufficiently loud to awaken the soundest sleeper, for sale low, by

July 22, 1835. T. TROTTER.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, N.C.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, will receive proposals for the erection of a Building in the Town of Charlotte, intended for a ***Branch Mint.***

The building is to be 125 feet in front by 33½ feet in depth, with a projection in the rear of the centre, of 53 by 36 feet, and to be two stories in height, with a basement story of 5 feet above the surface of the ground. The basement, in front, to be of hammer-dressed range work—the principal and Attic stories of brick. The sills and heads of the windows to be of stone; the cornice of brick, the roof covered with zinc. The basement and principal stories are to be arched, with groin arches, throughout the front building. The whole work to be of the best materials; to be executed in a workmanlike and substantial manner, and to be completed by the 1st of January 1837.

A detailed description of the building, with any information respecting it, that may be required, will be given by the undersigned, on application made to him by letter, postage paid.

Plans and elevations of the building may be seen on application to the undersigned, at Charlotte, or to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

The proposals will be kept open until the 15th day of October 1835, when the contracts will be concluded for the entire building, or for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

Sam'l. McComb,

Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C. September 1st, 1835.

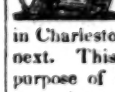
Commission and Forwarding STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

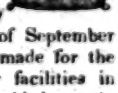
EWD. W. WILLKINGS, of the firm of Willkings & Co., having entered into copartnership with Robt. C. Belden, the business of the old firm will be continued by them, under the firm of **Willkings & Belden,** at the same store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to forwarding Goods to the interior of the state, and receive **Cotton** and other **Produce** on Storage, will effect sales, or ship as directed.

Fayetteville, August 22, 1835. 56-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this method of notifying the public, that W. D. McDOWALL will remove to, and remain permanently in Charleston, after the 20th of September next. This arrangement is made for the purpose of affording greater facilities in procuring supplies for their establishment in Camden, as also for the transaction of such





Agency and Commission BUSINESS,

as may be entrusted to them. To the merchants of the up-country, who may be under the necessity of employing agents for receiving and forwarding their goods shipped via Charleston, from the Northern Cities, they tender their services, hoping from their experience in this line of business to be able to give satisfaction.

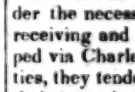
Liberal advances will be made, either in Camden or Charleston, on Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment.

The business will be conducted in Camden, as heretofore, under the firm of Shannon & McDowall, and in Charleston under the firm of McDowall & Shannon.

C. J. SHANNON,
W. D. McDOWALL.

Camden, Aug. 15, 1835. t62

Land! Land!! Land!!



A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about **600** acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about **200** acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about **50** acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides containins about **300** acres; about **100** acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about **100** acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by

DAN ALEXANDER.

July 13, 1835. 50-tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. John M. Happoldt

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to **continue the Practice of Medicine** in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has *taken an Office nearly opposite Capt. Neely's Hotel*, at one of which places *he can always be found* (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Happoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

August 26, 1835. 56-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss;** also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture.) This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permature cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic OR *Anti-Bilious Pills,*

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all other remedies. Persons going to sea or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica Hepatica,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ et HEPATICÆ, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price *Four Dollars.*

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by —— Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy can be seen.

☞ *To the Afflicted.* ☜

WE have just received a supply of

Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills,

highly recommended. We have also, left to sell, on commission,

Dr. Gunn's Medical Book,

expressly for the use of Farmers.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

March 17, 1835. 33tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named *HENDERSON,* about feet 5 or 6 inches high, 20, or 25 years of age, dark complected, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ranaway in April last, and that he belongs to Meshack Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meshack Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Dec. 17, 1834 20tf

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Susannah Garris vs. The Heirs at Law of Bedford Garris, decd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following heirs of said deceased, reside without the limits of the State, viz: Nathan Blackburn and Winey his wife, John Reeves and Elisha Reeves, *Ordered therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be heard exparte and judgment taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3¼ t'64

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

James Cox, to the use of Thomas W. Rodden vs. Anderson Beaty. } Original Attachment.

Levied on defendant's interest in a tract of land on Toby Creek, adjoining the lands of John Caldwell, Elias Young, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, *It is therefore Ordered,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3¼ t'64

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

P. C. Caldwell vs. J. B. Quinby. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Wm. J. Alexander and John Penman, and them summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, *It is therefore Ordered,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3¼ t'64

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1835.

Wm. H. Gardiner vs. The President and Directors of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company. } Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land formerly owned by William Sample, a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, a tract formerly owned by James Black, a tract known as the Patterson Mine, a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbins, a tract formerly owned by Matthew Bain, a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison: also on a Steam Engine and all the machinery and tools appertaining thereto, a set of Blacksmith Tools and sundry Mining Tools, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, *it is therefore Ordered,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless they be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against them.—Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the last Monday of August, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4 t64

FARMERS & PLANTERS ALMANAC, FOR 1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office, the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; half groce $3 50; groce $6.

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

August 19, 1835.